

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher.

Germany has not yet declared Belgium independent.

A good many hunters are "passing the buck" because they are forced to.

When the Belgians go marching home from Germany in triumph, it will be a sorry day for Germany.

And Thursday, Nov. 30, is to be Thanksgiving day in Vermont also. Gov. Gates, per Ben Gates, tells us so.

A Boston contemporary makes the good suggestion that too many blankets, which should be on the backs of horses, are covering the hoods of automobiles these freezing days.

Although beaten by the Democratic organization in Nebraska, William J. Bryan declares he will not forsake that state for Asheville, N. C., as some newspaper reports had it that he would. It seems to be equally improbable that he will be the Prohibition party's candidate for president four years hence.

These mysterious fires at the Vermont state industrial school ought to be the subject of inquiry at any rate. If, perchance, there should be any inmates with particularly perverted mental slant in the direction of arson, the state ought to have the information for its own protection and for the safety of the other inmates of the institution.

With three good colleges of her own, Vermont still appreciates the merits of Dartmouth men. S. R. Moulton of the class of 1898 at Hanover has been appointed reporter of supreme court decisions in the Green Mountain state—Concord (N. H.) Monitor.

Yes, they appoint them over here for considerations of merit, regardless of what college yell they give.

Although it has been two weeks since election and it is generally conceded that Wilson was elected president, the Democrats of Vermont are strangely quiescent as regards celebration of the event. Such a great victory as was won in the nation at large surely is worthy of jollification albeit the Democrats of Vermont did not contribute the state's four votes to the Wilson column. There hasn't been such a dull post-election season in this state for a long, long time.

It was a noteworthy performance by the courageous Ruth Bancroft Law to travel by airplane from Chicago to New York, and the fact that she broke the American non-stop flight record is but a mere incident of the main performance. That air travel has become such a comparatively easy thing that a woman, not especially versed in mechanical affairs, can travel more than 800 miles without mishap is the thing to be marvelled at, not that she was able to fly so far before being compelled to stop for gasoline. Women heretofore have made short flights by airplane and have been successful in the performance; but this is the first attempt at long distance flight by one of that sex. Miss Law's success paves the way toward popularizing the airplane.

It is to be hoped that the optimism expressed by President Benton of the University of Vermont concerning the possibility of meeting the condition of Gen. Rush C. Hawkins' gift of \$100,000 to the university is well founded, the condition being that double that amount be raised from other sources. The sum of \$300,000, if placed in the permanent endowment, would go far toward wiping out the annual deficits of the institution through the application of the interest; but if the amount should be devoted to construction work, one or more handsome buildings might be erected to add to the already imposing group of buildings on the campus. The university needs the money very much both for increasing its income and for adding needed buildings; and there would be no slight satisfaction in being able to claim the whole \$300,000 within a reasonable period.

THE FALL OF MONASTIR.

The capture of Monastir by the entente allies is perhaps to be attributed in large part to the French and British armies in Macedonia, but by concerted action the French and the British generously give a large share of the credit to the Serbians, who are fighting for the restoration of their country. It is probable that the Serbian army is a minor fraction of the entire entente force now engaged in the northward thrust from Saloniki into the southern part of Serbia; and it is even more certain that the Serbians, unaided, would not be able to stand for a week against the Bulgarian and German armies arrayed on the Macedonian front. Yet, in the official reports from Paris and London, the Serbians are heralded as the chief factor in the great victory at Monastir. No doubt this is done to encourage the Serbians, to cause them to put forth redoubled efforts in the aim to force the invaders out of Serbian territory. The Serbians are fighting for their homes once more. Now that they see something tangible ahead

for them they will fight like demons. A little encouragement in the magnifying of their national spirit will also help.

A REJUVENATED GREAT BRITAIN.

The Germans must regret what their war has taught the other nations already, especially Great Britain, for the information driven home is bound to make Germany's industrial competitors even more powerful than they were before the war. Since the first year of the war there has been a great awakening in England, if we are to place reliance on the reports which are coming from that country and its environs. Heretofore the people there were content to let things drift along, just about as they would, while all the time the other nations of lesser years but of greater ambition, notably Germany, were acquiring the trade secrets that made Great Britain a leader in the old days. In time England found herself buying the very goods from Germany which Germany once bought from England; and, what is more serious, found that Germany had some trade secrets locked up in secure place which gave her a monopoly. It was a tremendous shock to the British people to awaken and find that through smug complacency they had permitted Germany at least to supplant themselves in many features of the industrial world.

Once awakened, however, England has been making very rapid strides toward getting back the trade which Germany had spirited away. Another thing which Great Britain has secured from the war is knowledge of the desirability of greater organization of efforts. It may be she has caught the spirit of German Kultur to a certain extent. At any rate Great Britain is feverishly organizing as she never organized before. Whether it be in the manufacture of implements and munitions to blast the Germans into eternity or in the manufacture of the products more closely allied with peace, Great Britain is moving along rapidly at the present time. Her factories are hustling hives of industry; her people are working as they have not worked for generations. The life of leisure is no longer the objective of the moneyed class. All this and much more the Germans' war has taught Great Britain. It would not be strange, therefore, if deep down in their hearts the Germans regret that they unwittingly were the cause of Great Britain's reawakening.

CURRENT COMMENT

Fall of Monastir.

When the history of the Monastir campaign comes to be written, it is to be hoped justice will be done to a commander who has triumphed over difficulties such as few generals have been able to overcome. Someone—a Von Hindenburg—called Sarraill a political general. He was, however, military enough to hold Verdun during one crisis. How he baffled the Kaiser's heir in the battle of the Marne is a story in itself. But a political general was needed at Salonika, and Joffre, who knows men, sent Sarraill. Military science constructed an impregnable base; political or diplomatic skill dealt with an internal situation more dangerous than the cannon of the enemy.

At the outset of hostilities on the Macedonian front it went hard with the allies, and the Serbian division of the heterogeneous line staggered under blows delivered by an enemy more numerous and better equipped. At the end of August the Serbians had been thrown back on Lake Ostrovo and the Bulgarians had entered Florina. If they were not checked, they would march through Thessaly for a flank attack on Salonika. Then Sarraill acted. He organized an army, one-half of which took the road due north from Kozani, and re-enforced the Serbians, while the other half marched around by Kastoria, through the hills west of Florina, and took the Bulgarians in flank. The Bulgarian retreat from Florina and the Serbian progress to the Cerna followed. The Bulgarians occupied a line so fortified as to be believed impregnable, running from before Kenali to the banks of the Cerna. The Serbian passage of the Cerna turned this line, and as the Serbs marched along the Cerna, the Bulgarians were forced to fall back, with the French constantly in pursuit. And so Monastir was captured. The capture of the place gives the allies a point of support for an advance on the Vardar positions. The first obstacle is the Babuna pass, which the Bulgarians turned in their advance on Monastir. Can they hold it now?—Boston Herald.

THANKED THE PAPERS.

For Refusing to Take Liquor Advertisements.

Indianapolis, Nov. 21.—The National Women's Christian Temperance union in annual session here yesterday adopted a resolution commending the 850 daily newspapers and 68 magazines in the country known to refuse liquor advertisements. The delegates pledged themselves and each member of the organization to use her influence in every way possible in their respective communities to get newspapers now carrying such advertising matter to drop it at the expiration of present contracts. Other resolutions adopted included one which said the organization believed in equal political rights for men and women, and that the ballot in the hands of women is a weapon for the destruction of the liquor traffic. The union also went on record as favoring living wages and equal pay for equal services, and as believing in justice as opposed to commercial greed. A pledge was given to continue the fight for constitutional prohibition, both state and national.

The principal speaker yesterday was Anthony Comstock of the United States bureau of immigration. He reviewed the activities of the employment bureau conducted by the federal government and said that the number of persons placed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, was 25,165, and in the present fiscal year he expected 300,000 persons to find work through the activities of the bureau. Last night's session was addressed by Mrs. Mary Harris Arthur of Georgia, on "The Irresponsible Conflict."



Because the editor of the Elite Fashion Journal says this is the style overcoat the secretary of the navy wears on his stumping tour is no argument for or against the garment.

It is simply a good ship-shape coat for a man who wants to be on the top wave of style.

Our appropriation for overcoats this season was big enough to cover the whole field and cover every man who wants quality.

Price \$15 to \$40. Ready to wear or made to measure.

All our overcoats and suits were bought at last season's prices, and you can get the benefit by buying early.

SPECIAL

A few men's gray sweaters, 38, 40, 42, at 50c each. No more when these are gone.

A chance for small men—17 size 34 work frocks, slightly faded, 35c each. These are the same as the regular \$1.00 grade.

F. H. Rogers & Company

Clothing and Furnishings

Rubbers

Rubbers

For the whole family. You may buy your rubbers here and get ONLY first quality goods, at living prices. No jobs or seconds in our stock.

Send the children. We will fit them properly, and you know we have only one fair price to everybody.

WALK-OVER SHOES, too, for men and women. Educator Shoes for children, Boss' High-cut for boys, and the heavy socks, too.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

170 No. Main St.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

E. L. Smith Writes from the West.

Editor, Barre Times: I have read the editorial in your paper of last Friday, and to my mind you hit it just right, this much in contrast to the statements of some papers, extracts of which I send to you, taken from the Denver Post.

I hope that all of us will be reasonable, for we all know that the great strength of our republic is that we all go and vote (who wish to do so) and then abide by the result (if honestly counted). I think a paper which supported Hughes in Iowa got it about right when it said as follows: "If Wilson is to be re-elected, that we hear so much about, he can thank Roosevelt, who elected him before." In other words, I do not believe it paid to call Wilson a "hypocrite and a coward."

Another thing, you seemed to get the returns and the matter settled much quicker than the local papers here did, for I did not know who was elected even on Saturday night. Likely Colorado is the banner Wilson state, according to the number of voters in it. We have had a very unusual cold snap for the time of year; several degrees below zero here and colder in the mountains and in Idaho and Montana.

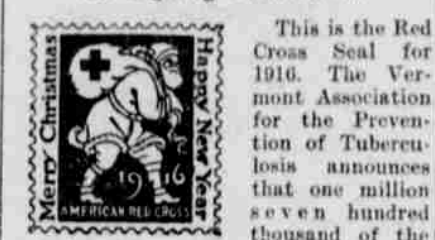
Best regards to all the club boys. Don't forget Mr. White and Mr. Small and Jimmie Smith.

Yours very respectfully, E. L. Smith.

Grand Junction, Col., R. F. D. 2-104, Nov. 15, 1916.

1,700,000 RED CROSS SEALS FOR VERMONT

Seals Are to Be Put on Sale for One Cent Each, the Proceeds to Be Used for Fighting Tuberculosis.



This is the Red Cross Seal for 1916. The Vermont Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis announces that one million seven hundred thousand of these seals have been sent to it from the National Red Cross. The seals are to be put on sale for one cent each and the money raised used to fight tuberculosis. Ninety per cent. of the receipts will be for the Vermont association conducted by the Vermont association.

Every effort has been made to make the 1916 Red Cross seals more attractive than any of their predecessors, yet it is not to be forgotten that the true beauty of the seal lies deeper than the artist's craft. Unlike other Christmas seals, the Red Cross seal on a Christmas letter or package intimates that the sender is doing his bit to help the sufferers from consumption and to protect innocent boys and girls from this disease.

Before the end of the month, the seals will be distributed to every town in the state and placed on sale in many of the leading stores. H. W. Slocum, secretary of the association, has set the mark for the seal at an average of three seals for every citizen of the state. This, it is stated, will net the association between \$8,000 and \$9,000 and will enable it to carry out its program for the prevention of tuberculosis.

MONTPELIER

Case of Clarence Whittier vs. Montpelier Ice Co. Being Heard.

Chancellor Frank L. Fish resumed this forenoon the hearing in the case of Clarence Whittier vs. Montpelier Ice Co. and George Parmeter, which was commenced last week. The divorce case of Mary T. Wheelock vs. Clarence D. Wheelock was entered yesterday on the court docket, the petitioner, represented by Thierault & Hunt, asking for legal separation. William A. Lord is Wheelock's counsel.

A match game at the Imperial alleys last evening between two picked fives resulted in the best bowling of the season, the winners hanging up a total score of 1,541, the best string being 524. Manager Hawkins of the local All Star team decided to make matches with teams in other parts of the state, and a game has been arranged with a Manchester, N. H. team, to take place next month.

In probate court to-day, George W. Leslie settled his account as executor of the last will of Lizzie M. Leslie, late of Montpelier. Chauncey M. Wiley of Barre settled his account as executor of the will of Celia J. Wiley, late of Northfield. Dexter A. Horner of Northfield was appointed guardian of Mrs. Mary E. Whittaker of Roxbury.

George W. Kidder, a Civil war veteran, is seriously ill at his home with pneumonia.

Twins, a boy and a girl, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Merl B. Howard at Heaton hospital Sunday night.

Robert Kelleher returned this forenoon to Woodsville, N. H., where he is employed, after a few days in the city with his parents.

The Democratic city committee has decided to hold a celebration Friday evening, and arrangements have been made for a parade, escorting Representative-elect L. B. Brooks to the city hall, where exercises will be held with Thomas J. Boynton of Boston, a former resident of Montpelier, as one of the speakers.

Auditor H. F. Graham and Assistant E. Joslyn left this morning on a business trip to the southern part of the state.

Mrs. W. A. Cladin and Miss Marion Russell went to-day to Burlington.

Charles Allen has returned to Hartford, Conn., where he is employed, after a week's visit in the city with his parents.

Miss Ruby Thierault went this morning to Burlington to spend the day.

Mrs. C. C. Baldwin returned yesterday afternoon from her home, Keene, N. H., after spending a week in the city with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dolfe returned yesterday afternoon from Lancaster, N. H., where they spent several days with their daughter.

The condition of George White, who has been ill at his home on Elm street for the past week, is somewhat improved.

MIDDLESEX

Miss Helen Stockwell of Lyndon, who spent several days in town the latter part of the week, returned home Monday.

Fred Grandy and little daughter of Portsmouth, N. H., came Friday for a short visit to his sister, Mrs. Angie Newhall.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Stockwell spent the week end with their son in Richmond.

Mail Carrier H. W. Constock was on the sick list several days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lance and daughter of Plainfield were in town Monday evening to attend the grange meeting and supper.

Miss Carolyn Smith of Burlington came to her parental home Monday.

The gentlemen of the grange gave a bountiful banquet to the ladies of the grange Monday evening, consisting of oysters, sandwiches, cake and coffee. The men certainly should receive much credit for the success of their efforts.

District Superintendent Dukeshire of St. Albans will occupy the pulpit at the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

GRANITEVILLE

The ladies' aid society will hold their annual fair in church hall Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, Nov. 23, 24 and 25. A good program will be given each evening. Admission, 10c. Thursday evening a supper will be served from 5 to 7 o'clock. Price of supper, 25c and 35c—adv.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to the friends and neighbors for their kind acts and words of sympathy during our sad bereavement.

Mrs. Johnson Vivian and family. Graniteville.

Topics of the Home and Household.

Instead of putting food into the oven to keep warm for late cooking, try covering it closely with a tin and setting it over a basin of hot water. This plan will keep the food hot and at the same time prevent it from drying.

A diary for the kitchen will be found a convenience and prevent forgetfulness. What is to be done at a future time may be noted, and a glance at the record each morning will be a helpful reminder to the housekeeper of things needing attention that day.

A colored ribbon tied to scissors will save many minutes otherwise spent in looking for them, especially if they are used by children, and forget where they have left them. A bit of ribbon is almost sure to show when scissors are half hidden under sewing papers, etc. The same idea may be applied to pencils.

Where several daughters share the housework it is a good plan to have a written schedule hung in a convenient place, certain duties being allotted to each one for different days. The schedule may be changed weekly if thought best. In this way only a fair share is given to each one, and each knows just how much spare time she will have for pleasure or for carrying out any plan of her own.

To keep enlarged kitchenware clean put it in a large vessel of cold water with a tablespoonful of lye added, and bring the water to the boiling point; afterward wash the ware in the usual way. By doing this once a week the bride in the little house will be able to keep her pretty white kitchenware almost as good as new.

Hints in Rhyme.

A little paraffin will make your window nice and bright.

And what is more, upon them the flies will not alight.

If ink you spill, without a doubt, Milk, used at once, will take it out.

When washing or ironing, pray stand on a mat.

Your feet will not ache as when standing quite flat.

Some vinegar in your rinsewater you'll find.

Will prevent rough, chapped hands in the bitterest wind.

If instead of an iron-stand you take a clean brick,

Your iron you'll discover, will not cool so quick.

Wet a scorch with cold water, and place in the sun.

When dry (unless too deep), the mark will have gone.

When making boiled starch, put a little salt in.

And cover awhile, then it won't form a skin.

If you butter the edge of a saucepan, and cover,

The contents though boiling, will never boil over.

Permanganate of potash a filter will clean.

Pour through till original pinkness is seen.

Over fish knives and forks, if they still keep the smell.

Pour cold tea, let them stand, and then polish them well.

If onions you love, and they make your breath smell,

Eat a small sprig of parsley, and all will be well.

When you wash chambray gloves, do not rinse out the soap.

Then they will dry soft, and you will not moan.

Have the kiddies spilt ink on your white tablecloth?

Be quick! Melt a candle, take some of the tallow,

Spread over the ink, and leave it to dry.

Then wash it, and see how those ink-spots will fly.

Oysters Again.

Oyster Omelet—Chop very fine 12 large oysters, or double that number of small ones. Beat the yolks and whites of six eggs separately, as for nice cake—the whites until they stand in a heap. Put three tablespoons of butter in a frying pan and heat while you are mixing the omelet. Stir one cup of milk into a deep dish with the yolks and season with salt, pepper and chopped oysters, beating vigorously as you add them gradually.

When they are thoroughly incorporated, pour in one tablespoon of melted butter; and, finally, whip in the whites lightly and with as few strokes as possible. If the butter in the frying pan is hot—and it ought to be, so that the omelet may not stand uncooked—put the mixture into the pan. Do not stir it, but when it begins to stiffen, "to set," in the culinary phrase, slip a broad-bladed, round-pointed dinner knife (or, if you have a palette knife or spatula, it would be better to use this) around the sides and cautiously under the omelet, so that the butter may reach every part. Cook slowly, and as soon as the center is fairly set, turn out on a hot dish, by holding the dish up side down over the frying pan and dexterously turning the latter over. This brings the browned side of the omelet uppermost. This omelet is delicious and easily made.

PICKLED OYSTERS—Put 100 large oysters, liquor and all, into a porcelain-lined kettle. Salt to taste. Heat slowly until the oysters are very hot and plump and the edges curled, but do not boil. Take them out with a perforated skimmer and set aside to cool. To the liquor which remains in the kettle add one pint of white vinegar, one dozen blades of mace, two dozen whole cloves, two dozen whole black peppers and one large red pepper broken into bits. Bring to boiling point and let boil five minutes. When the oysters are almost cold, pour the mixture over them, sealing hot. Cover the jar and put away in a cool place. Next day pour the pickled oysters into glass cans with tight tops. Keep in the dark, where they are not liable to become heated. Oysters thus prepared have been kept for as long as three weeks in the winter. If the can is opened, the contents should be used up as soon as practicable. The air, like the light, will turn them dark.

Roast Oysters—"There is no pleasanter frolic on an autumn evening in regions where oysters are plentiful than an impromptu 'roast' in the kitchen. There the oysters are hastily tossed into the fire by the peck. You may consider that your fastidious taste is marvellously respected if they are washed first," says a writer in an old-time cookbook. "A bushel basket is set to receive the empty

don't mark time step-lively!

To CAMP DO-IT-NOW

"You've got to step lively to keep up with the march of progress. Don't stop long enough for your feet to get acquainted with each other."—Old Philosopher.

Step into our furniture salerooms and see a wonderful display of progressive furniture.

Thanksgiving Specials on Dining-Room Furniture

Dining Chairs, Dining Tables, Buffets, and China Cabinets that will match both in style and finish at prices you can afford to pay.

Complete Dining Suits in Mahogany and Fumed Oak at \$135.00 and \$150.00. Let us show you.

A. W. Badger & Company

The leading Furniture Dealers and Undertakers of the city—Telephone 447-11

ORIGIN OF PUNCHINELLO.

A Memory of the Days When Harper's Weekly Was a Power.

In the days when Harper's Weekly was at the height of its popularity and influence it commanded the services of the foremost illustrators in America. Including the cartoonists. Every once in awhile a group of these artists would become dissatisfied with the Harper parental control and would leave to establish an independent illustrated paper.

Having squandered their substance in riotous printing, these artists would come to themselves and return to the Harper home, where was bread enough and to spare. No fatted calf was killed on the return of such prodigals, but Henry Mills Alden, the veteran editor of Harper's Monthly Magazine, asserted that the house of Harper never held a grudge against any contributor, whether artist or writer, who left to try other pastures. Such was the origin and such was the end of Punchinello, a comic cartoon weekly which first appeared in New York city on April 2, 1870.

In calling attention to the fact that the first number was dated the first day after All Fools' day, Punchinello remarked: "This is cheering, since this is manifest that Punchinello leaves all the fools and jesters behind and is therefore first in the race for the crown of comic laurel and the quiver of satiric shafts." During its short life—less than a year—it was entitled to that honor.—Cartoons Magazine.

FAILED TO LOOK AHEAD.

A Blunder That Has Brought Many a Family to Grief.

In the American Magazine a writer says: "A man engaged in business in one of the trades or professions is strong and healthy, and his earnings are adequate to meet the needs of himself and family and lay a little by to combat the proverbial rainy day.

"In trying to make a good appearance among his friends he lives up to his income, sells the birthright of his family for a mess of pottage in order to gratify his vanity or procrastinating habits. He is strong, and the future seems a long way off.

"Eventually on account of accident or disease he leaves the scene of action, and his wife and a number of small children must face the gloomy days of the future unassisted by a bank account or life insurance policy simply because he failed to look ahead.

"Another man has a mortgage upon his property, and he soliloquizes in this manner: 'I shall meet the interest and next year begin paying off the mortgage.' The years pass, the mortgage is foreclosed, and he realizes when too late that he failed to look ahead.

"Still another man lived upon the principal of his physical bank account. He failed to bank energy and conserve health in the form of proper physical exercise and careful hygienic living, and exacting nature foreclosed by striking her victim with apoplexy."

TOUGH HEELED

For Rough Wear

How the children do grind out the common rubbers often bought! But this is extraordinary rubber. It's the "Lansing" "CLANSING".



BEACON FALLS RUBBER

made especially for rough and tumble boys. The heel is exceptionally strong and resists well the restless twist and scrape. Call in and bring the children—let us fit them.

The Tilden Shoe Company



The Tilden Shoe Company